NEW YORK DAILY TRIBERS THESIDAY MAY 12, 1880

▶ 1857-OUR LATE STYLES OF SPRING AND

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of SHREYS, GLOVES and HADDE GARMENTS for SPRING and SUMMER WILE. Special attention is now paid to the MANUACTER of SHREYS of the newest spries, either readymade or made to order, and at moderate prices.

Corner of Broadway and Warrenests.

NEW CARPETING .- Velvet Carpeting, 10s. to 12; Euglish Tapestry Brusseis, 8; to 10; Offeloth 8 yard wide; good Ingrain Carpeting, 2;6 per yard; superflue, 5;6 to 7; Tapestry Ingrain, 8; to 8;6. All who want Carpeting at bar gains should call early to avoid the rush: HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS,

PAPENTEY, BRUSSEL'S, THERE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, will further
motive, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand.et.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FALLED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY

For sale at BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and chespest article for Beautifying, Curling.
Preserving and Rectoring the Hair.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

FEET-COVERING FOR GENTLEMEN AT

FIXE CALPSKIN BOOTS, PATENT-LEATHER BOOTS, GAITER BOOTS, HOUSE SLIPPERS.

HOUSE SLE Elegant Gatten Boots for town and country wear, SLIFTERS. Buskins,

Young Musters' and Test

Very nest and elegant in style.

Low prices for every settlele in the store.

CANTELLUS No. 813 Broadway.

Between 11th and 12th sts.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES at great bargains; Lace and Muslin Curtains, from auction; Brecatelle, Satin Delaine Curtain Matrialas; Upholstery Goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins—at wholesale prices define competition, W. O. Jens, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl at.

DRESS GAITERS AND SHOES,-WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superb assortment of Spring Gatters and Shors of his own manufacture. Watkins sells no poor articles at low prices, but good ones at fair prices.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL Are the MEDALLION VELVET CARRYES imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Splendid yard-wide VELVETS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.

TO STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK. Hatters to the beat-class wearers in the metropolis. Importers and Venders of Paris Silk and Sort Hars of qualities never equaled. Glooms from makers of the highest reputation in France. English and French Silk Umbrellars. "AQUASCUTUM" of WATER-PROOF COATS AND CLOAKS, GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELIAS SHAWLS, &c.

We offer these, together with our own superior HATS, in new patterns and manufactured from the raw material at our own workshops. The excellent qualities and styles of these have secured for us the widest popularity.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlement's Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

Astor House, Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

We offer a large assortment of Dixer Sets, Toilet Sets,
Glassware, &c., adapted to the use of persons about removing to their country places. The prices are twenty per cent
below the market rates. Look at our list in the Dry Goods
column of this paper.

Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

ANXIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS, Pincapple Bonnets, do. Embroidered Cuffs, Siceves and Handkerchiets, Lutang and Trassors Silks, Pongees, Crappe, Secreucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawis, Fans, Camphor wood Trunks, Canton Chine, and many other really movel and scarce East India Goods, can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain India Store, No. 533 Broadway.

That Milltary Dinner at Florence's.—
The other evening, while walking up Broadway, we met a friend of ours in a rather elevated condition, i. e. decidedly "tight." or what the fast beys call a "brick in his hat." The last named article however did look as if bricks had been carried in it all day. Our friend was mightily puzzied where he could get a covering for his head, as he confidently informed as that his wife would at once know he had been to a military dinner. However, we took kim to KNOX—KNOX the Metropolitan Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fultonest, where he bought one of his latest style, and when we met our friend the next day, he smillingly told us that his wife was so much pleased with his new hat, that she forgave him at once.

So much for KNOX'S LATS. THAT MILITARY DINNER AT FLORENCE'S .-

THE HEATED TERM THE HEATED TERM

Has commenced, the inauguration of cold water is at land. Our

PATENT ICE PITCHER will keep lee fourteen hours the hottes
day. See our list of other things in the Dry Goods column of

W. J. F. DALELY & Co.

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. FATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BOOTS, SHOES and a large selection of GAITERS, HOOTS, SHOLE and the state of the kind of the state of th

A LOW PRICE AND QUICK SALE! Benetiful
INGRAIN CARPETS, from 3/1 to 6/ per yard.
Oil CLOTHS, from 2/6 to 5/.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTER FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPON NO. 122 Water-st., Dear Wall, N. Y
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Manufac WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW SHADLE AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 201 Broadway.

CURTAINS

LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION.
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Offer at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, Window Bhades, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, at the lowest each prices, at No. 10 Courtainst-st, near Broadway, BIRECTLY OFFERT THE WESTERN HOTEL.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS,
Just Insported,
And now offered at the smallest advance on cost,
At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Hester and Grand-sta.

THE COMET MAY NOT DESTROY THE EARTH

But it is already absorbing so unon elements heat as to seriously interfere with the health of all warm-blooded animals.
The murrain in Europe and the same, or a similar affection,
is already seriously thinning the live stock of the farmers:

On hors and mules the affection first hegan.
And last the vengeful arrows fixed in man.
This warms us to beware; but with.
BRANDERTH'S FILLS
In our possession, ready on the first appearance of slokness,
we shall pass through the danger without injury. Let no prejudice prevail against experience.
Soid at No. 43 Brandreth Building; also at No. 52 Divisionst. Brooklyn agency, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE! !- WIGS! !- BATCHELOR'S

Wiss and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bester to the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dvz. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 253 Broadway. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES and MITTS, for Gar

dening. House-cleaning, or any work that solls the hand bleach the hands and renders them soft and smooth. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sal-at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK,
At the Manufactory,
Now 119 and 121 Prince st.
Third block west of Broadway.

James G. Moffet.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which farnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES.—1. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected rom being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sunt grate to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and Toupees are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envelopment of the crossers and imitators. The Dyr is the very best in present use, and his Wicz the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at 6 Astor House

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co.,

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

No. 186 Greenwich et.,

Wholesale Dealers in

St. George's Bank Codfish,

St. George's Bank Codfish,

St. George's Bank Codfish,

St. George's Bank Codfish,

Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Markerel,

Extra No. 1 an

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1857.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line.

Neither Board of the Common Council did any business yesterday. They profess to be in doubt about the propriety of going on under the New Charter. Some people are of the opinion that the City would be far better off if these doubts should suspend business for the remainder of the year.

We give elsewhere the particulars of an attempt at revolt in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Serious consequences would have ensued, had not the movement been met promptly at an early moment.

Whoever would rightly forecast the commercial fortunes of 1857 must accord a much larger scope than hitherto to the influences of Emigration. The extensive grants by the late Congress of Public Lands to New States for Railroad purposes, the discouragement of Manufacturing enterprise in the North, and the prominence given in the public mind to the issue of Slavery or No Slavery in the Territories, have combined to cause an extraordinary investment of Eastern capital in Western lands, and a corresponding flow of Eastern population into the new States and Territories. We cannot estimate the number of our people who will this year erect cabins on Public Lands never before inhabited by white men below Half a Million, while we judge that fully One Million of us will, between the last and the next New-Year's Day, have sought homes considerably nearer the setting sun.

This immense tide of Emigration will ultimately,

as is generally supposed, increase the wealth and strength of our country; but its more immediate effect will be an increase of the burden of our Foreign Debt and a diminution of our ability to pay. Every emigrant sells off, before starting, the larger portion of his effects, and thus absorbs a share of the means which has neighbors might otherwise devote to the payment of debts, the employment of labor, or the purchase of merchandise. His removal involves a perpetual and often heavy outlay; and, when he reaches his new home, he has timber to cut or buy, forest to clear off or prairie to break up, buildings to erect, a well to dig, fences to make, implements and furniture to buy-in short, outlay and unproductive expenditure confront him on every side. His soil, however fertile, is wild and intractable; what little he plants or sows is got in too late, and is speedily attacked by all manner of devourers; and he is a lucky as well as energetic pioneer if he raises grain enough the first season for his family's bread, leaving all other wants to be supplied by purchase, and often by running in debt. A new settlement has everything to buy and little but the previous savings of its inhabitants wherewith to pay. All the cattle that can be grown are wanted for use, and more with them; nearly everything that is wanted must be bought; and debts accumulate on every side. None of the Territories will have anything of consequence to export this year; Iowa very little; and Wisconsin hardly more; while each of them are heavily in debt and buying goods by the cargo. Beyond Ohio, no State will pay for all it buys this year, to say nothing of its subsisting debt. Every prosperous merchant is ern cotemporary will pay us a visit the next time eager to buy more land, though his hands are al- he comes North, we think we can convince him ready full, and those who supply him with goods want pay for last year's purchases, and are likely to want it. The North-West grows so rapidly that it is rather outgrowing the notion of paying its debts.

The Country is nearly stripped of coarse Grain by the length and severity of the Foddering season causing an early scarcity of Hay and a necessity of resorting to every available substitute. The Winter Wheat, taking an average of the whole country, does not promise well, having suffered from drouth last Fall, sharp frosts succeeding heavy rains in the Winter, and cold throughout the Spring. And the backwardness of the season precludes extensive sowing or planting this Spring. There is not half so much land plowed this day throughout the Free States as there would have been, could we have been favored with a cold February and a warm, dry April. Unless we are grievously mistaken, we shall have less food to export from this year's crop than from almost any other since 1836.

How, then, are we to pay for the Three Hundred Millions' worth of foreign products that we are pretty certain to import during 1857 :

Cotton may possibly pay half of it; but that is an extravagant estimate. It were safer to count on an export of Two and a Half Millions of bales, of four hundred pounds each, averaging 124 cents per pound-in all, One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions of Dollars. If we realize One Hundred Millions more from everything we can send abroad except Specie and Bonds, we shall do very well, If we export Thirty Millions of Specie, it will just about suffice to pay the interest on our Foreign Debt, in its various forms of Public Debt, State Debts, Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c. If we have not miscalculated, all we import this year beyond Two Hundred and Fifty Millions' worth, we must run just so much deeper in debt for; while our Imports up to the 1st of July will not have fallen much if any below Two Hundred Milhons. We shall have then Fifty Millions' worth more to import, and as much beyond as we choose to add to our already burdensome Foreign Debt.

Will our importers, jobbers and retailers ponder these figures? If they can make a more favorable exhibit, they will do so of course; but let them not blindly involve themselves by reckless importations. sales and purchases, and then blame their customers for not paying when payment is a physical impossibility. Not to create a panic, but to induce a circumspection which shall render panic innoxious or impossible, is the object of this admonition.

Our Southern brethren are hard to please However gently we may touch them, they cry out horribly. Eels after they have been skinned are pachydermatous animals-alligators, armadilloes, rhinoceroses-compared with them. Now, we had occasion not long since to describe an assault upon

woman and following the trade of a lecturer. In the tenderest manner we expressed our sympathy for the terrors such an apparition was fitted to inspire, and our admiration of the gallant manner in which the chivalry charged the forwoman, although they more than suspected that it was a foeman in disguise. And when we learned that the Abolitionists, not content with sending down their women to the Southern country in the hopes of making a successful onslaught on its cherished institutions under the cover of their petticoats, had themselves contracted a horrid habit of carrying on their diabolical machinations under the imagined protection of feminine apparel, we expressed the emotions such crafty villainy naturally excited, and we recommended to them in the most disinterested manner a well-experienced citizen of our own (Mr. Coroner Connery) as one well calculated to disentangle the difficulties in which they found themaplees. But notwithstanding we handled our Southern

brethren, as Izaak Walton teaches his disciples they should the frog they use for bait, "as if we loved them." it has not saved us from a torrent of vituperstion and invective. And we should not mind that so much had it not been accompanied by an exposure of designs which we had hoped to keep concealed until the moment of their execution, and by a prefiguring of the judgments which will yet overtake us. The editor of this paper, we are assured on the authority of The Cheraic Gazette, is fully cognizant of all the fanatical midnight machinations of Northern fanatics for the destruction of African Slavery in the South, even at the cost of the lives of the white race. He well knows the consequences to result from the fanatical crusade, if successful, of Northern Vandals and Goths, and of prostitutes, which has been organized to operate upon the South." And the further revelation is made, that this individual of uncertain status, known as Mrs. Emmerson, was A one of the basest of his emissaries, who selected as her field of operations the midnight camp-fires of her unwitting companions the negroes), in the forest's darkest nooks and most secluded dells." She was armed not merely, it seems, with "the lantern and side-saddle." which struck such dismay into the heart of Chivalry, but with a "serpent's tongue steeped in the poisen of the Upas-tree, the very shadow of which is death." This material circumstance was omitted in the original account of the campaign against her, or it would have much enhanced the horror of the dreadful story. Who can wonder, after all this, to be told that "Southern Chivalry can have no sympathy with free lovers and free negroes, the bone and sinew of Northern so-

ciety ?" Our treasonable practices having been thus laid bare, we are made to tremble in view of the swift calemity that is to overtake us because of them. Conceiving it to be in vain to reason with the "casehardened hell-hounds who are leading the path (qu. pack?) upon the trail" (a bloodhound metaphor, we suppose), The Cherane Gazette thinks that the South should cease "its battle of words and resort "to blows." And the blows it threatens us with are fearful ones, indeed. It proposes to carry the battle into the enemy's country, and to send missionaries of their own, whether in feminine disguise or not it does not specify, to teach "the down-trodden " and degraded starving millions of the North their rights to a living, to a living of luxury without labor." To tell them "that their Astors, their Greeleys, their Bennetts and other millionaires are culprit-robbers, who are luxuriating in gilded palaces that are floating upon a sea of tears which have flowed from the eyes of want, misery and starvation." We must just here put in our protestation that as many as may be the millions that we possess, and gilded as the floating palaces (something like the floating Bethels, we suppose) in which we luxuriate may be, we must protest, we say, against the innuendo that all these things were got without labor. If our Southhat a paper like THE TRIBUNE, whose circulation probably exceeds that of all the journals printed south of the Potomac-certainly, taking out that of the New-Orleans and St. Louis ones-cannot have been established or be carried on without a good

These new apostles having preached the gospel thus appointed to them, the population of the Five Points are to be armed with "the assassin's knife and the midnight torch, and led on to the work of equalizing the condition of man. Would not Greeley," he triumphantly demands, "would not 'Astor, would not Beecher fear and tremble at the stealthy approaches of such a mission ?" The ther distinguished members of this comical triumrirate may answer for themselves. For our own part, be it courage or be it desperation, we confess our entire willingness to witness the advent of as many such missionaries as may be thought necessary to bring about this desirable conversion. If they can overthrow the system of Free Labor they are welcome to do it, for all us. But this is not all that awaits us. A yet more serious doom is foreshadowed, as will be seen in the following paragraph:

paragraph:

"But enough. The chivalry have been lenient, too lenient toward the emissaries of Northern fanaticism. We trust the day is not distant when to appear among us will be to meet a speedy martyrdom in the unrighteous cause they have espoused. We trust the day is not distant when the negro's testimony will be good to convict any agent sent among us to sow the seeds of destruction. And we trust the day is not distant when the latest the day is not distant when destruction. And we trust the day is not distant when we shall be armed with the means to drag the Gree-eys, the Beechers and the Stowes from their hiding laces, before our tribunals, and make them answer in erson for their hellish machinations against our peace

There is something not to be sneezed at in this ast intimation. We would not disguise our strong disinclination to being seized here in New-York and carried off to Charleston or Savannah for trial, as Lord North proposed exporting Hancock and Adams to England for the same uses. And we deprecate any such measure the more because we are well convinced that the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain it as a strictly Constitutional remedy. It would be but a corollary to the Dred Scott decision. The State of Georgia. some twenty-five years ago, offered a reward of \$5,000 for the delivery in that State of a citizen of Massachusetts guilty of publishing a newspaper in Boston; and this by a solemn enactment of the Legislature. This act has never been repealed. and we doubt not superior as the inhabitants of the Slaveholding States have often shown themselves to the prejudice of paying their debts, that this obligation would be promptly discharged, upon the performance of the condition.

What would a sensible looker-on-say from Europe or Asia-naturally think of a state of society which is scared out of its wits by a female lecturer, with a lantern and a side-saddle, and their domestic peace by an emissary of the enemy, as they themselves averred, wearing the garb of a bastic twaddle as this in its defense? And what very greatous social disability. We suppose, how-

of an institution which makes such cowardice, and such English, normal elements of its existence? Surely, however well it might seem adapted to such special latitudes, it would seem an odd one to be made the moving principle of a great empire, and one to be made, at any cost, coextensive with its domain.

When the Constitution of the State of Illinois was last revised, those humble creatures of the Southern slavebreeders, who desecrate the name of Democrats, caused to be inserted into it a clause requiring the Legislature to pass laws prohibiting the immigration of negroes or mulattoes into the State. In execution of this provision the same class of beings, at the session of 1853, placed on the statute-book of the State the following disgraceful enactment:

graceful enactment:

"If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall hereafter come into the State and remain tan days, with the intention of residing in the same, every such negro or mulatto shall be deemed rullty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be firsed the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county where said negro or mulatto may be found.

"If the said negro or mulatto shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith, it shall be the duty of said Justice to commit said negro or mulatto to the custody of the Sheriff of said county, or otherwise keep him, her or them in custody:

"the said Justice to self said negro or mulatto to any person who will pay said fine and costs for the shortest time; and the said purchaser shall have a right to compel said negro or mulatto to work for and serve out said time," &c.

The proteone for the enactment of this barbarous

The pretense for the enactment of this barbarous statute, which marks a destitution of humanity but a step or two short of cannibalism, was the danger that without it the State might be overrun with free negroes. It was in vain that the opponents of this most disgraceful enactment showed, by the census returns, that throughout "the southern portion of the State, where this terror of free negroes chiefly prevailed, they were decreasing at a rate which would soon cause them to disappear altogether. It was pre-determined that the general humiliation of the Free States, in the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Act, should be followed up by a special humiliation on the part of Illinois-doubtless by way of recommending Arnold Douglass to the special favor of the slaveholders-and accordingly one John A. Logan, one of Douglas's special politi cal friends, and a notorious leader of the sham Demoersey of Illinois, introduced and engineered through the Legislature the above detestable enactment. The first attempt to put it in force lately occurred in St. Clair County, at the City of Belle ville, a short distance east of St. Louis, when the following notice was posted in "three public places," according to the requisitions of the statute: STATE OF ILLINOIS. St. Clair County, ss.

**STATE OF ILLINOIS, St. Cast Country, St.

**LEGAL NOTICE.—Whereas, Jackson Redman, a mulatto was, on the 7th of April, A. D. 1657, complained against, arrested and brought before me, the unit-valided, a Justice of the Peace for said country, and was tried 6, a jury of twelve men, who found him suffry of high middemensor, and, at a first offense, fined him in the sum of \$360-agreeable to the provisions of the Act of February 12, 1653, to prevent the immigration of negroes or mulatties; and judgment having been rendered against the said Jackson Redman for the amount of said fine and costs of sun, which has not been paid, whereupon he was placed in the custody of the Sheriff of said county for safe keeping until he is further dealt with as it required by law.

*This, therefore, is to give notice that, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of April, 1857, at my office, in Belleville, in said county, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, the Services of LEGAL NOTICE.-Whereas, Jackson

county, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, the Services of the said Jackson Redman, to any person or persons who will pay said fine and costs, for the shortest time—according to the provisions of the act aforesaid.

"Posted this 5th day of April, A. D. 1257.

"CASPER THIELL, Justice of the Peace."

The sale, however, did not take place. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Mr. G. Koerner, anxious to throw a vail, as far as possible, over so disgraceful an exposure, came forward and paid out of his own pocket the fine and costs, amounting in the whole to \$62 50; and that put a stop to further proceedings. We trust this spot of Egyptian dirt and darkness-this vomit of Pro-Slavery drunkenness and debauchery, defiling the statutes of Illinois-now that public attention has been thus called to it, will not long be permitted to disgrace her free soil and to pollute her free air; but that an early opportunity will be found to sweep away not only this but every other fragment of her black code, and along with them the Chinese provision in her new Constitution under which Slavery and the Slave-Trade have been attempted to be re established. This duty is the more incumbent upon them when even such a rabid Pro-Slavery journal as The Missouri Republican lends its aid to hold up the black code of Illinois, and the recent attempted proceedings under it, to merited obloquy

The terrible treatment to which merchant sea-

men, both in the British service and our own, are subjected, continues to receive the attention of the leading London journals. Of the actual wrong and outrage, of the torture, the contumely and the indignity, there can, we are pained to say, be no doubt. We wish we could believe that reform would speedily follow the verdict which the facts have elicited, and that some wise, generous and enlightened course would at once present itself by which these signal scandals of trade might be at once obliterated. . We do not want talk, but action. The Press upon both sides of the Atlantic has done its duty, but the Press does not own ships nor contrel them. Its work is substantially finished when, from the records of criminal courts, and from the information gleaned by its reporters, it has made out a prima facie case against captains, first officers and owners. That case is made out. We have proved the drugging, the swindling, the abuse, the batteries, the inadequate remuneration and the coarse fare. The only question now is, Is this to go on ? The answer rests with our merchants and with the commanders of ships. A resolution or two, a speech or two, a little stir and a sudden adjournment of the whole matter will not remedy this acknowledged evil. The whole thing must be taken in hand sharply, sternly and vigorously. Feeling this, we are sorry to find the question discussed in the London papers in a frivolous way. A correspondent of The Times suggests that all the merchantmen wear a uniform. Another correspondent of the same newspaper complains that ship-captains do not receive a proper social recognition. This seems to us to be very absurd. At any rate, whatever pertinency these prescriptions may have in a land of stars and garters, they have none here. Most of our sea-captains already wear a uniform. It may not consist of gold lace, a cocked hat, a cutlass and a regulation button; but it is, for all that, pretty well defined. Indeed, we cannot see what particular charity, kindness or wisdom the most magnificent make-up would create in the wearer. A man may carry a very bad heart under a waistcoat of auroral tints. A brute in his shirt-sleeves would probably be no less a brute in a robe of Tyrian purple. On the whole, we cannot think that the tailors are exactly the missionaries which we need in this behalf. A coat might keep its owner in excellent odor in Broadway, and we know that the Society of Friends has claimed for the broad brim extraordinary virtues: but we may be permitted to doubt if any vestment, however ingeniously devised, would insure a good temper to the wearer, when five hundred miles from land and in possession of unlimited authority over the persons of his fellow-creatures. Nor do we see, so far as the United States are concerned, that

ever, that their place in the scale is higher, and deservedly higher, here than in Great Britain. In fact, a successful master, who has made money for his owners, has probably made money for himself; and since his manners, when on shore, are usually good, he goes wherever he pleases to go, and is really an important personage, being treated by everybody and under all circumstances with all due, and some times we fear with undue respect.

No; if we are to cure these great and acknowledged evils, we must attack them in a robuster spirit. Owners and masters must admit, in practice as well as theory, that the sailor is a human being; that it is wrong to flog him, starve him, cheat him, and kidnap him; that it is shameful to deliver him up to the tough mercies of boardinghouse keepers; that it is ungenerous to treat him at sea in a manner which would not be ventured upon on shore. We must say plainly that we believe our merchants have the remedy for all existing abuses in their own hands. If they will but frown with inevitable and inexorable severity upon every instance of cruelty on board their ships which may come to their knowledge-if they will but take a little pains to control in some way the manner in which their ships are recruited-if they will, in short, take a decent interest in the welfare of these to whom they owe their wealth, we shall witness a speedy and grateful reform. But we must have something more than a few resolutions, a few speeches, and the building of a few floating

The Richmond Examiner has a rabid article by way of defense and apology for the recently enacted search law, the constitutionality of which the Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated money to test. That law, it seems, was enacted, not at all for the benefit of the masters, but solely for the benefit of the slaves. The Examiner alleges that Abolitionism has its agents and emissaries in the South constantly employed and very successful in enticing slaves away from "their happy homes to starve upon the cold charity of the pseudo-'philanthropists of the North." This conduct in those pseudo-philanthropists is certainly no less odd than it is wicked; but the conduct of the slaves thus enticed from "happy homes" is still more odd, in fact absolutely unaccountable. One would suppose that these deluded and starving creatures, awaking to the imposition practiced upon them, would hasten to fly back from the short commons and cold charity of the North to the "happy homes" from which they had been enticed, or at least that when sent for and diligently sought, they would avail themselves of the opportunity so kindly tendered to them. But strange to say, according to The Examiner, "when once within the borders of "a Free State, it is as difficult to discover or reclaim them as it is for them afterward to find food and shelter among their faithless friends!"

A most remarkable case, certainly. There must certainly be something, which The Examiner keeps behind the scenes, very disagreeable in those "happy homes," to which not even the flesh-pots of Virginia can entice these starving fugitives to return, and something very blundering, too, in the Virginia masters, who, with all the aid of the Fugitive Slave laws, and such Commissioners as Benjamin F. Hallett and Judge Loring-of whom one now is, and the other probably soon will be, at leisure to devote their entire energies to the slavecatching business-are unable to recover fugitives without food, and to whom their faithless friends refuse shelter.

The N. Y. Times refers to the strong suspicions which, for a day or two and until the reappearance of Sarah Bloom, prevailed against one Jenkins as the Newburgh murderer, as a striking proof of the unreliability of circumstantial evidence." This is a strange and odd mistake. The suspicions against Jenkins, so far from proving the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, only prove the unreliability of positive testimony. Those suspicions had for their commencement and sole foundation the fact positively sworn to by a number of witnesses that the dead body on which the inquest was held was the body of Sarah Bloom. Taking that as a fact, the circumstance that Jenkins by his own admission was with her at a lonely place at midnight, since which she had not been seen alive, was certainly well calculated to excite suspicions against him. And the part of the case that broke down was not the part resting upon circumstantial, but the part resting upon positive testimony. It was not Sarah Bloom's body; the witnesses who swore so positively to its identity were mistaken.

The Virginians are to have a grand celebration to-morrow of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the first colonists of Virginis at Jamestown. The scale on which preparations are made for the company expected at this grand State festival, contrasted with the preparations ordinarily made for a centennial celebration of the smallest New-England village, are hardly less instructive than the contrast between the present desolate state of James City and its neighborhood, and what may be seen at all the early seats of New-England colonization. These preparations include the building of cabine for the visitants to lodge in, as there are at present no houses on the island-a refreshment saloon 175 feet long, and a dining-hall capable of seating 500 persons. Five hundred persons! Only that number to dine together to commemorate the first settlement of Virginia.

The Know-Nothing party of Virginia appears to have entirely evaporated. The pending canvass s fought upon an entirely new issue-the policy on the part of Virginia, in her present condition of approaching bankruptcy, of accepting her share in he proposed distribution of the revenue arising from future sales of Public Lands.

Governor Wise is out again in a letter strongly arging his scheme for the regeneration and salvation of Virginia-financially, that is-by means of a tax on oysters and oyster-boats.

MILITARY.-The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under command of Col. Vosburgh, made their last drill for the season last evening, at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, where the exercises were witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. At the termination of the drill, the Regiment broke into column and marched up Broadway to Eighth street, and thence down to the Armory in Broome street, where the several companies were dismissed. The companies were commanded as folows: Co. A, Capt. Kenyon; Co. B, Capt. Blauvelt; Co. C, Lieut. Coles; Co. D, Capt. Meschutts; Co. E, Capt. Metsle; Co. F. Capt. Tompkins; Co. G. Capt. Kinman; Co. H, Capt. Miller.

If not destroyed by a very late frost, the fruit will be abundant. In fact, the late Spring will prove a great advantage, for it has kept back blossoms till they can expand with safety. The loss of fruit has generally been occasioned by late frosts near the first of May.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11, 1857.

The official papers just communicated by Lord Napier contain a formal proposition for a new Central American Treaty, but the Administration will probably do nothing in the premises until the meeting of the next Congress, when the entire subject will be laid before the Senate, in deference to their views heretofare expressed.

ore the senate, in deference to their views heretofore expressed.

It is untrue that the President contemplates a visit to Boston in June, as is stated in the newspapers. The arrangements are nearly completed for his Summarresidence in the vicinity of the "Soldier's Home," four miles from Washington.

In consequence of the pressure of public business the President has just declined the invitation to participate in the celebration of the Settlement of Jamestown.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract for one The Postmaster-General has made a contract for one year with the New-York and Havre Steamship Company for the transportation of the mails between those points, thirteen round trips, and a contract for the New-York and Bremen line with Cornelius Vanderbit, for the same period and number of trips. The compensation in each case is limited to the gross amount of United States postage, see and inland, upon the mails they convey. This is a temporary arrangement until Congress shall have time to determine upon the basis on which the trans-Atlantic mail service shall be maintained.

maintained.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker to-day took the cath qualifying him as Governor of Kausas. He was closeted with the President for several hours, received his instructions from him, and will leave for the Terri-

tory to-morrow morning.

Charles K. Graham, of New-York, has been appointed to fil the vacancy of Chief-Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, occasioned by the removal of J. McLeod Murphy.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday, the 5th inst., are o hand, but they contain no news of interest.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 11, 1857.

The California mails, via Havana, are now fully due at this port, but up to an early hour this evening the steamer had not arrived at the Balize.

SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Oswego, Monday, May 11, 1857.

There were afloat from Lake Michigan for Oswego up to May 8, 10,700 bbls Flour, and 250,000 bush. Wheat, mostly from Milwaukee. No Corn had been shipped from the Upper Lake up to May 8, for this port.

SALE OF THE AMERICAN WATCH COM-PANYS PROPERTY.

Bosros, Monday, May 11, 1857.

The real Estate Workshop of the American Watch
Company in Waltham has been sold to Royal &
Robbins of New-York for \$857,500.

BUFFALO HARBOR STILL CLOSED.

BUFFALO HARBOR STILL CLOSED.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 11, 1857.

The propeller T. N. Bradbury, which started from her dock on Saturday morning, is still blocked in the ice about one and a half miles from Buffalo Lighthouse. There is a light wind from the north, and the weather is clear and cold. Two vessels are in sight over on the south shore. No ice is moving down the Niagara River this morning.

MR. EVERETT AT UTICA. UTICA, Monday, May 11, 1857.
The Hon, Edward Everett will deliver his address on Washington in this city on the 21st inst.

BANK DEFALCATION. HARTFORD, Monday, May 11, 1857.
The Mercantile Bank, of this city, has discovered a defalcation of \$3,700 in the account of their late Teller, Dwight Sedgwick, who has gone to California. The less falls upon Sedgwick's bondman.

THE ATTEMPTED WALKER MEETING.
PRILADELPHIA, Monday, May 11, 1857.
The dispatch stating that a Walker meeting was held on Saturday evening to devise means to aid the cause of Gen. Walker was a mistake, as no such meeting took place there but in this city.

MARINE DISASTER. Bosros, Monday, May 11, 1857.
The brig Susan Lind arrived at Jacksonville on the

The brig Susan Lind arrived at Jacksonville on the 2d inst. from Boston, with the captain and crew of the schooner M. J. Prettyman, from Santilla River, abardoned April 17 in a sinking condition.

Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

The Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending May 8, were as follows:

Dry Goods. \$184,283 Coffee. \$23,917

Iron and Steel. 44,187 Saltpeter. 21,487

Zinc. 25,025 Gunnies 44,188

Molasses \$6,265 Linseed 8,283

Sugar. 109,254 Other articles 223,547 Total ... The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 were.

Decrease.... THE WEATHER.

ROUSE'S POINT, Monday, May 11, 1857.

Three or four inches of snow fell last night out toward Ogdensburgh. The weather is cold and

THE INHABITANTS OF COREA.

Our hitherto scanty information respecting the hab its, manners and social customs of the inhabitants of the Corean Peninsula has lately received an addition in a communication to a Russian newspaper from s Russian officer who served on the frigate Pallas in the years 1852-54. He describes the Coreans as being sually of middling stature, broad shouldered, and of dark color. They all have black hair, coarse festures, high Mongolian check-bones, and eyes small, and often oblique. The entire coast of the country is densely populated, and in its southern portion there is a town every two-thirds of a mile. The inhabitante dress universally in white linen. A short cost, with wide sleeves—the size of which on the officials indicates their rank-wide linen pantaloons drawn over short stockings and fastened tight at the knees, and straw shoes, form the entire costume of the lower classes. Shirts are not worn by the common people. Their hats are plaited of black hair, two feet in diameter, open at the top. It would be difficult to say what purpose they serve, protecting neither from the sa nor the rain. The males never cut their hair, but comb it straight upward and tie it in a bushy banch on the crown of the head. The women are lighter is color than the men, with red cheeks, which is seldom seen in Asiatic females. They bear an indistinct likeness of the women of the Tartar tribes. Their hair is short and brushed from the back of the neck to the ears. They wear short white sacks, scarcely reaching to the waist, and fastened together above with pins, and trowsers like those of the men, above which is worn a large petticoat. They bind their in ing over their shoulders. The unmarried members of the community wear their kair hanging in queus like the Chinese. Beards are rare and are held in high respect. Compared with the Chinese and Jaancse the Coreans are unrefined, compared with Esropeans they are semi-barbarous. In point of morality they, perhaps, excel the Japanese, but they are exeedingly devoted to whisky drinking, and are most decided pilferers. Cattle and chickens they will never laughter. The first they use in their farming operstions, and the latter to answer in the place of clocks to

Wants to get Dated Back.—On a beautifal Sunday afternoon last Fall, a young couple from an adjoining town came down to our village, stopped at one of the hotels, sent out for a clergyman and were married. The young man paid the fee, took a matriage certificate, and they left the hotel a happy couple. A few days since the young man called upon the clergyman with his certificate, "and wished to get it dated back." "How fur back do you wish it dated?" in quired the clergyman. "Why, as near as we can calculate, about a couple of months," replied the young man. This the clergyman seemed to decline doing, but the young man wished he would, "as he had writer give five dollars than not to have it dated back." The clergyman regretted the necessity of dating back the certificate, and was very sorry he could so control they could calculate, about a couple of months is "they could calculate, about a couple of months is "hort!"

Thirty-two thousand pounds of very handsome paid. Thirty-two thousand pounds of very handsome paid. WANTS TO GET DATED BACK .- On a beautiful Sun

indicate the time.

Thirty-two thousand pounds of very handsome polar whalebone have been sold in New-Bedford at 90 cents per pound, cash.

he public. I. M. Sixual a Co., all who apply by letter or other wise.

1. M. Sixual a, Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.